The Old Commonwealth.

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The Old Commonwealth.

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All communications, either from correspondents or on business, should be addressed to "COMMONWEALTH," Harrisonburg, Virginia.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

HARRISONBURG CHURCH, corner of Main and Elizabeth Streets. Rev. T. D. BELL, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., on every alternate Sabbath, and every Sabbath night. Prayer Meeting every Tuesday night.

ROCKINGHAM CHURCH, Main Street, adjoining the Post Office. Rev. D. C. IRWIN, Pastor.
Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at night. Sunday School every Sabbath at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST.

ANDREW CHAPEL, German Street, near West Market. Rev. P. F. AUGUST, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M. every alternate Sabbath. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, West Market Street. Rev. A. POE BOUDE, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., every alternate Sabbath.

MASONIC.

ROCKINGHAM UNION LODGE, No. 27, F. A. M., meets in Masonic Temple, Main Street, on the 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month.

ROCKINGHAM CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M., meets on the 4th Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Temple, Main Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES H. HARRIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed his practice, and is permanently located in Harrisonburg, Va.

He is prepared to perform all operations upon the mouth and natural teeth, and to insert artificial teeth from one up to a full set, on the Silver, Gold or Vulcanite Plate.

All operations warranted to compete with any performed in the cities or elsewhere.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

☞ Office and residence removed next door to Locke & Compton's Store, Main Street.
Oct. 11, 1865.-1y

W. W. S. BUTLER. T. Z. OFFUTT.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

DRS. BUTLER & OFFUTT,

Have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Special attention will be given to the treatment of all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

We may be found at all times during the day at our office, opposite Hill's Hotel, on Main St.

At night Dr. B. may be found at his residence, opposite Mr. Bell's Church, on Main St. Dr. O. at the Female Seminary.
April 25, 1866.—tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. GORDON & WILLIAMS
Have again associated themselves, in the practice of Medicine.
OFFICE in the building, formerly occupied by Joseph Shue, as a Book Store. [Dec 13 1865.

F. BOYLAN, CIVIL ENGINEER AND DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR, HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Plans, Specifications and Estimates of Work furnished. Reports on the condition and value of lands, and Surveys made. Accurate Maps of lands intended for the market gotten up and subdivided.
☞ An emminent Engineer consulted in important cases. [Oct. 11, 1865. tf

BRYAN, WOODSON & COMPTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
ALLAN C. BRYAN, JOHN C. WOODSON and WM. B. COMPTON have associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County of Rockingham; and will also attend the Courts of Shenandoah, Page, Highland and Pendleton.
☞ JOHN C. WOODSON will continue to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
Nov. 22, 1865-tf

HUSTON HANDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA.
OFFICE—Opposite Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
☞ Refers to the "Commonwealth."
July 25, 1866.—tf

G. W. BERLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Will practice in this and the adjoining counties. Office in Bank Row, North of the Court-House. [Jan. 31, 1866—1y

J. N. LIGGETT. CHAS. A. YANCEY
LIGGETT & YANCEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Harrisonburg, Va. Office immediately opposite the American Hotel. [Nov. 29-tf

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a nice assortment of SUMMER AND FALL GOODS, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as any house in Harrisonburg. Produce taken in exchange at best prices.
Aug. 8. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.

FACTORY GOODS, SATTINETTS, &C.—Great inducements offered in these goods to parties having Wool to exchange. Call and price them. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.
August 8, 1866.

GROCERIES, &C.—6 bbls. Sugar, 3 bbls. Molasses, 1 bbl. Machine Oil, best quality, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Window Glass, &c.
August 8. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.

SELF-SEALING JARS.—Those in want of the best article for keeping Fruit can get them at
Aug. 8. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.

IRON AND STEEL.—We keep a great variety of Rolled Iron, such as Band, Tire, Round, Square, Hoop and Sheet Iron. Also, Cast and Blister Steel. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.
August 8, 1866.

COOK STOVES.—A full supply of those celebrated Cook Stoves, received at
August 8. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.

HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH BRUSHES, Toilet Powder, and a general assortment of fancy and Toilet articles, just received at
Aug 8 GORDON & WILLIAMS.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, and a general assortment of Painters' Tools, for sale cheap at the Drug Store of
Aug. 8 GORDON & WILLIAMS.

CONCENTRATED LYE for sale at the Drug Store of GORDON & WILLIAMS.
August 8, 1866.

LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, Sands' Sarsarparilla, and Hoofland's German Bitters for sale at the new Drug Store of
Aug. 8. GORDON & WILLIAMS.

HAIR DYE of all kinds for sale at the new Drug Store of
Aug. 8. GORDON & WILLIAMS.

FLY PAPER AND FLY STONE, for sale at the Drug Store of
Aug. 8. GORDON & WILLIAMS.

NEATS-FOOT OIL, LARD OIL, AND COAL Oil, just received at the Drug Store of
Aug 8 GORDON & WILLIAMS.

A VARIETY OF FANCY PIPES always on hand and for sale at
June 27. ESHMAN'S.

LYON'S KATHARION, at the old established Drug Store of
April, 25. L. H. OTT.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Just received and for sale at
June 27. OTT'S Drug Store.

POETRY.

JOSIE MY BRIDE.

BY ALDINE.

Dark-eyed and beautiful
Pensive and fair;
With her long black tresses
Of midnight hair,
Loving and beautiful
Close by my side,
With her soft arms thrown round me
Sits Josie my bride—
Loving and dutiful, gentle and true,
Gentle as starbeams that fall on the dew.

Here we sit lingering,
The hours pass on,
Shadows are gathering
Thick on the lawn,
But never a shadow
Whatever betide,
Comes darkening between me
And Josie my bride,
Never a shadow, or a thought of a care,
Darkens a sky that should ever be fair,

Singer's Glenn, Va., Aug. 1866.

SELECT STORY.

THE TWO ANSWERS.

'No, Charles, it cannot be. As a friend I shall respect and esteem you; but I cannot be your wife. Have compassion on me, and do not presume farther.'

Mary Granville stood before me as she spoke, with her hands clasped and her head bowed, trembling like an aspen, and as I fancied there were tears in her eyes.

She was a beautiful girl and I had thought her as good and pure as she was beautiful and, farther than this, I had believed that she loved me.

She was an orphan, and had been engaged during the past year in teaching one of our village schools.

Of her early life I knew nothing, save that she had been educated and moved in good society; and I had reason to believe that at some time her parents had been wealthy, but her father had failed in business, and it had been told to me, that the sad reverse killed him. I had known that Mary was poor; that she was dependent on her daily labor for support, and the thought that I could offer her a comfortable home, with the advantage of moderate wealth, had given increase to my prospective happiness.

But this unexpected answer dashed all my bright hopes to the ground.

'Do you mean,' I cried vehemently, 'That you dismiss me? Am I cast off?'

'I cannot be your wife,' was the reply.

'Then,' said I with more warmth than I might have betrayed under other circumstances, 'I leave you to yourself, and while I try to shake off the love that has bound me to you, I only hope that ere you lead another into your net you will conclude before-hand whether you will keep him.'

She looked into my face with a painful frightened glance, but I did not stop to hear her speak further, I turned and left the house.

I remarked that under other circumstances I might have been more cool and collected in my speech; and what do you suppose, dear reader, the attending circumstances were?

I'll tell you candidly.

I was a little heated with wine; I had drank just enough to warm my blood and give my brain an extra impulse and my words were not chosen, as I should have chosen them had the spirits of wine been absent. As I walked toward home I tried to persuade myself that I had fortunately escaped the snare of a coquette, and that I might be the better enabled thus to reason, I stopped at the hotel where I found a few of my companions, and helped to dispose of half a dozen bottles of wine.

On the following morning I awoke with the headache, and when I called to mind the events of the precedeing evening, I was anything but happy.

I began to realize how much I had loved Mary Granville. There was an aching void in my heart, and I wept as I contemplated my loss. It was my first love, and its influence penetrated every fibre of my being. The beautiful girl had become more dear to me than I could tell, and I groaned in bitter anguish when I thought that she was lost to me forever.

I resolved that I should feel very angry and indignant, but when the sweet face was called to mental view, and feeling melted away, leaving me sad and desolate.

On the following Sabbath I attended church where I saw Mary once more.—She played the organ as she had done for the past year, and as her fingers swept over the keys I fancied that I could detect a tremulousness, which I had never noticed before. Was it imagination, or was it really a plaintiveness, a sadness in expression of her music.

To me at times it seemed as though the organ moaned and wept. It was like the wailing of the daughters of Zion by the rivers of Babylon.

When the services were over, and we went out of church, I saw Mary's face. It was pale and wan, as though she had been sick. What could it be? Was she suffering as I had suffered? The thought flashed upon me that some one had told her something to my disadvantage. I had enemies who envied me because I had inherited some wealth—and I fancied enemies who envied me the love of Mary Granville.

Another week passed and I became more and more sad and lonesome. My business was irksome to me, and my books and papers afforded me no respite. In fact I could not read for my mind was never on the page before me. Another Sabbath at church and I saw Mary again. She was paler than before and her eyes looked as though she had been weeping.

During the succeeding week I received a visit from my college chum, Jack Stanton, who had just opened a law office at Berryville. After supper as we sat in our cosy parlor smoking our cigars, I suggested that a bottle of wine would not be amiss. Jack shook his head.

'No Charley,' he said, 'We'll leave the wine for those who need it.'

'You used to drink, Jack.'

'Yes; but it never did me any good.'

'And do you think that it ever did you any harm?'

'As to that I will not say, it never shall do me harm. I know that it has harmed others as strong as I am. By the way Charley, isn't Mary Granville here?'

'Yes,' said I.

'Do you know her?'

I then turned away my face and pretended to have heard something at the window

'I have seen her,' I replied, when I had composed myself. 'She plays the organ in the church.'

'She and I were schoolmates,' pursued Stanton; and speaking of wine brings her to my mind. Do you know anything of her early life?'

'Nothing,' I answered.

'Poor Mary! I never think of her without feeling my resolution of total abstinence grow stronger and stronger.—When we were school children together her father was the wealthiest man in Berryville, and she and her mother were among the happiest of the happy.

'Mr Granville was in the habit of drinking wine, and the evil habit grew upon him until he could not go without his brandy.

'He was of social disposition, and in time it came to pass he was often grossly intoxicated. Of course, under such circumstances, one or two things must happen—the man must reform or must sink. Mr. Granville did not reform and ere many years he died a drunkard's death, leaving his family in poverty and suffering

'Thomas, the son—four years older than Mary—became dissipated, and at the age of eighteen was killed in a street fight in New York. Mrs. Granville survived her son but a few months—absolutely, the doctor said, of a broken heart.

'Poor Mary thus left fatherless and motherless without brother or sister, at the age of fifteen, was forced to earn the the bread she ate—and nobly has she done it. If you know her Charley, you know one of the noblest women that ever lived. But what's the matter? Why bless me you are as pale as a ghost.

I struggled hard with myself, and told Jack that I had swallowed a lot of cigar smoke I arose and opened one of the casement, stepped out upon the balcony; where the fresh air restored me.

At a late hour Jack departed from the hotel, and when I had retired to my chamber I paced to and fro until long after midnight I could no longer misunderstand the motive which had actuated Mary in rejecting my hand. She knew that I was in the habit of using wine, and on that evening when we met she must have discovered that I had drank enough to bring a false flush to my cheek.

'Oh, my God!' I ejaculated, as I sank into a chair, 'I wonder not that she refused to place her future life in my keeping. She had suffered enough from the accursed cup. The night of sorrow and desolation has been long upon her. She would be worse than mad to take a husband, whose opening path in life, led toward the pit in which the loved ones of other days had fallen.' 'But,' I asked myself, 'why did she not tell me the whole truth.'

I found no difficulty in answering the question. She had shrank from wounding my feelings. I knew how sensitive she was, and I knew she was afraid of offending me. Perhaps she thought me proud and headstrong enough to resent such liberty on her part, and perhaps she imagined I might look upon her as the offering of her hand in consideration of renouncing the wine cup, and that I might spurn her offer.

On Friday Jack Stanton left me, and on Saturday evening I called at Mary's boarding house. Mary herself answered my summons She started when she saw me, and I saw her right hand move quickly towards her heart.

'Mary,' I said, speaking calmly, for I had a mighty strength of will to support me, 'I have not come to distress you; I have come as a friend, and I humbly ask that you will give me audience for a few moments.'

She went into the parlor, and I followed her, closing the door behind me; and when we were alone, she put the lamp on the table and motioned me to a seat.

'No,' said I, 'I will not sit down.—Give me your hand, Mary.'

Mechanically she put forth her hands, and I took them in my own. There was a wondering look in her eyes, and a slight flush come to her pale cheeks.

'Mary,' I continued, speaking slowly and softly, and I know that moisture was gathering in my eyes, 'you must answer me one question Answer it as you please, and take my solemn assurance that I ask it only for your good. Tell me do you love me? No, no—do not take your hands away yet. Answer me if you can. Fear not—O fear not; for I had rather go into endless night than do you wrong. Tell me, Mary, do you love me?'

'I cannot speak falsely,' she tremblingly whispered, for my own peace perhaps I love you too well.'

'Listen to me for one moment,' I added, drawing her nearer to me; 'when I have told you that which I have to tell, you shall be the judge.'

She did not strive to free her hadns, but looked up eagerly in my face, and her eyes beamed with a hopeful light.

'You know Jack Stanton?' I said.

'Yes,' she replied·

'He was my best friend when we were at college and my friendship has not grown less. He came to see me and told me the trials and sufferings of one of the schoolmates of his earlier days.'

'Oh, Mary, I know well why my hand was refused, and I blame you not. It may be that your paths will be different through life, but you shall at least know, that he whom you have loved will so live, that he shall not be unworthy of your kindest remembrance. I know that I have hitherto wandered into the paths of danger, but henceforth I am free from the dread snare. Under the new light that has dawned upon me I hold the wine cup to be a fearful enemy. I would shun it as I would shun a shameful life and a clouded deathbed. For my own sake will do this, so that my sainted mother, if she can look upon her boy, can smile approvingly on the course he has chosen.

'And now Mary, if at some future time you should feel that you can trust your happiness in my keeping, you will give me some token thereof, and I will come and ask for your hand; and should it be my blessed lot to receive it, I will devote every energy in my being to make your life a joyous and peaceful one.'

I released her hands, and bowed my head to wipe away a tear. I turned towards the door, really intending to depart and give her time for reflection, when she pronounced my name; I looked back, her hands were stretched out toward me.

'Not, now,' I whispered. 'I will not ask your answer yet. Watch me—prove me. Only give me to know that I have your love.

I stopped speaking for Mary's head had been pillowed upon my bosom, and she was weeping like a child.'

'Now! now!' she uttered, as I wound my arms around her. 'Oh Charles I never doubted your truth. I know that you cannot deceive me. May God bless your noble resolution and let me help you to keep it!'

I cannot tell how long I stopped that evening. I can only tell that I was very happy, and that my prospects of the coming year were bright and glorious.

On the following day—a Sabbath calm and pleasant—the organ gave forth a new strain. The daughters of Zion were no longer in a strange land,—They had taken their harps down from the willows, and within the chambers of the new Temple more resplendant far than the old. They sang the songs that aforetimes made joyous the city of their God.

All marked the grandeur of the music that sprang into life beneath the touch of the fair organist on that beautiful Sabbath morning; and all seemed moved by the inspiration. To me it was like the outpourings of a redeemed soul, and with bowed head and folded hands, I gave myself up to the sublime influence. As Mary turned from the instrument I caught her eye Mine were dim with moisture, but hers were bright, gleaming with seraphic light.

Ere many weeks had passed, another hand passed over the keys of the organ, for Mary was in the choir. She knelt before the altar by my side and over us both the aged clergyman stretched his hands with prayer and blessing,

And we went out of church together—Mary and I—out in the new life—bound heart to heart and hand to hand, to love, honor and cherish forevermore.

A LONG TIME UP.—The steamer S., commanded by Captain S., exploded several years ago with terrible effect and burned to the water's edge. Captain S. was blown into the air, alighting near a floating cotton bale, upon which he floated uninjured, but much blackened and muddied. Arrived at a village several miles below, to which news of the disaster had preceded him, he was accosted by the editor of the village paper with whom he was well acquainted, and eager for an item:

I say, boy is the S. blown up?'

'Yes.'

'Was Captain S. killed?'

'No, I am Captain S.'

'The thunder you are? How high were you blown?'

'High enough to think of every mean thing I ever did in my life, before I came down here.'

The editor started on a run for his office; the paper was about going to press, and not wishing to omit the item of intelligence for the next issue, two weeks off, wrote as follows:

The steamer S. has burst her boiler, as we learn from Captain S. who says he was up long enough to think of every mean thing he ever did in his life before he lit. We suppose he was up about three months.

A gentleman was promenading a street in Weston, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little boy called out:

'Oh, pa, there goes an editor!'

'Hush, my son,' said the father, 'don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows what you may come to yet.'

Pride is as cruel a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing you must buy ten more that your appearance may be of one piece. It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

A young man in Newport Vt., wanted a wife badly, and took a young lady out to ride. After proceeding a few miles, he asked her, 'Will you marry me?'—The answer was as short as it was sweet: 'No, sir!' Young gent says, 'Well, get out and go home afoot then.'

What a curious being a printer is!—He stands when he sets, and sets when he stands, and when he wishes to set with ease he always stand erect. It is, however, the nature of the case which causes him to stand.

What color is next to an invisible green? Blindman's bluff.

Soliloquy of a Radical Member of Congress.

3000?
Three thousand dollars a year.
And mileage!
And stealings!
And—well that is enough!

It is but little I know of legislation—or of laws—or of the Constitution. And it is less that I care. The people have, like the soul of blessed John Brown marched on from statesmanship to intolerance and experiments, and any fool will make a good abolition member of Congress if he has,

Plenty of lip—
Can abuse democrats—
Is good at stealing—
Will legislate to protect Bondholders and aid to make poor men poorer.

And believes in depriving eleven Southern States of representation to please six New England States.

The people went crazy for the negro.—They grew tired of law—of order—of prosperity—of national unity—of happiness. They wanted to try something new and of course I am the man to aid the people, if I can make a few dollars by it.

I was elected by an easy people—was sent there to legislate. The time was when members of Congress required brains. That day has passed. Once, men of ability, statesmen and highminded national men were wanted for this business, but that day has passed.—We live by agitation. We live for private ends and aims. We legislate for those who pay us best We must do this, for unless we have such paymasters, how can we live and indulge in all manner of extravagances?—What do I care for the people? The people care nothing for me! It is but a few years I can live—but a very few if I indulge in Washington habits. Legislators once worked for the interests of the country. But that was Democratic. Whatever is Democratic is wrong. The Bible is Democratic—it advises peace on earth, and good will to all men.—This is where the Bible and I differ. I don't care a farthing whether my country is at peace or not. The idea of national prosperity or a country's greatness is a novelty to my brain. Posterity may take care of itself—my pockets are what engages my attention. If I can retain my seat and secure a re-election it is all I want. The North says it hates the South. I hate the South. If the North loved the South there would be no trouble about representation. New England hates the South New England money controls me—New England brains manage western men, New England Bond Holders own the government and they are my special patrons· What do I care for the people? I say damn the poor people—they have no business to be poor· Let the poor people hold bonds as the rich ones do—and then those who are poorer yet than the poor people will have all the taxes to pay. Old style legislation protected rich and poor alike. Damn the old style. This is an age of progress.—New ideas—new Constitution—new amendments and new bureaus for the niggers, and labor and taxation for poor white men. But I am not poor, so let the tiger loose. I am a member of Congress—a title page of an abolition volume—a shining political light for the God and Morality party which professes to love peace and good will, yet votes for just such bawling Union haters as I am to represent them in Congress.

And that innocent country constituency of mine! How those pious and moral men who voted for me attend divine service—pray in meeting—quote scripture and prate universal love! And while they are doing that, I am carousing about Washington—playing cards, faro, kino, vingt-un, euchre, roulette, &c., &c., drinking wine and spending my nights in places where my respectable constituents dare not visit except on the sly. I draw my salary, vote for my friends, and this amusement is dignified by the name of legislation! Well, if the people are satisfied with this mountebankism, I am the man to represent them till I can feather my own nest and have a few years dissapation.—*Brick Pomeroy.*

Rules for Courtship.

Courtship is a pleasant fancy game, frequently played between the opposite sexes, at private tables, and much liked by the ladies. You commence with a 'miss,' first taking 'your one' from your fair challenger's eyes. Be careful not to 'force' too much; it is better to 'follow.' Never struggle for the 'lead;' always yield it to the lady. If she keeps you at arm's length, use the 'Bridge of Sighs.' Explain to her the delicate manouvres of the game—especially the advantages of the 'kiss,' which you can illustrate by concussing the 'two reds.' Observe how she 'banks,' and where this is important. Tell her what is meant by 'hugging the cushion,' and hint modestly at the kind of cushion you would like to hug. If she 'scratches,' don't mind it, but play for 'safety;' or, if you have a chance, run;' but when you have a 'favorable opening,' make a 'bold offer' at every 'hazzard.' Should you have 'bad luck' try again; you may succeed in the 'long run.' Never think of 'pocketing a ball' in your own head if disappointed. The maxim holds good in courtship as in billiards, taht it is madness to make a 'shot' by which you are sure to 'hole yourself.' Much depends upon 'coaxing' in this pastime. Broadcloth, by faithfully attending to the above hints, will generally get the best of crinoline, and in three cases out of five will win a 'love game.'

RATHER SMALL.—We once heard a Vermonter express his opinion of a person in the following style of classics:

'I could take,' said he, 'the little end of nothing, whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse hair, put in forty thousand such souls as his, shake them up, and they'd rattle!'

A lady once declared that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. It absolutely shortens their lives,' said she. 'I don't know that,' replied a gentleman. 'My father smokes every day, and he is now seventy years old.' 'Well,' was the reply, 'if he had never smoked he might have been eighty.'

There is a germ of goodness living in every heart that beats· We may talk of the depravity of man, but there was never a felon in chains who had not some gleam of sunshine folded away within his breast.

A boarding house keeper in Baltomore advertises to furnish 'gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also one or two gentlemen with wives.'

The damsel who is accused of breaking a young man's heart has been bound over in the bonds of matrimony to keep the pieces.

'This augurs well,' as the musquito said when he settled on a fat man's nose.

THE CONVENTION

Proceedings, Speeches, &c.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT.

&C., &C., &C.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The trains last night and this morning were heavily laden with delegates and visitors to the great Convention, and the hotels are overflowing. The reception room of the Executive Committee has been thronged with delegates registering their names. Every State and Territory is represented.

The harmonious feeling of yesterday is still more marked to-day. Fernando Wood's letter, declining to appear as a deligate, has made him many friends. Vallandigham will not go into the Convention. He has written a letter to that effect.

At a meeting of the Chairmen of the delegates last evening, the following business was agreed upon:

Each delegation to report one of its number for Vice President, one for Secretary, two for the Committee on Finance, two for the National Union Committee, two for committee to wait upon the President with a report of the proceedings of the Convention, one for Commitee on Credentials, one for Committee upon Organization, and two upon Resolutions and Address. There will be no discussion on the resolutions.

The interchange of opinions among the delegates has produced an unanimity of sentiment upon this subject that forbids discussion. The resolutions will substantially embrace the propositions contained the call for the Convention, which is honestly and cordially approved by all the delegates here from North or South—Republican or Democratic.

It is proposed that the Convention shall issue a general address to the country, and that, in addition to the address of the Convention proper, the Southern delegates should unite in a separate address, stating more in detail the position they occupy, the reasons by which they are influenced and the results they hope to obtain.

An informal meeting was held last evening of the soldiers of both the Northern and Southern armies, in which the proposition was made and received with favor to call a convention of the soldiers of the two armies. at some central point, within a few weeks, where the men who fought bravely against each other may meet in a spirit of concilliation and determine to stand together in maintaining the Union and Constitution.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, spoke at the National Guards' Hall last night. He said that the people of the South believed that they had a right to secede. The North did not agree, and the question was submitted to the arbitrament of arms. The Northern interpretation of the Constitution has been formally and legally established. That decision was pronounced on the field of battle, and the decree is incontrovertible. The South has surrendered her principles and accepts the Northern interpretation. We are willing to abide by it forever. The people of the South have, to a very large extent, been stripped of thier property. Their banks are gone; their credit is gone. In many localities the great stand-point of civil law has been lost. Thus, the people of the South have far more need of a stable government than you have, and it is mad folly to charge that they will not fulfil their oaths to support the government. We claim that this is our Government as well as yours; but, that we may be equal, we must have representation in Congress. It is not just to tax us and exclude us from representation, Montgomery Blair and others spoke.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Convention assembled in the wigwam at 12:30 P. M. Mr. Randall opened the Convention, saying: 'Gentlemen, I have to announce that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm in arm into this Convention.'

This announcement was greeted with great applause by the entire audience.

At this moment Maj Gen. Couch, of Massachusettes, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of the delegations, marched in, arm in arm, banners flying and music playing. Shout after shout, spontaneous and general, rent the air, and tears filled the eyes of delegates and spectators.

General John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman. In accepting the position he said: 'I regard this as a Convention of no ordinary character; not only an account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose the Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people of *all* the States of the Union, [applause,] and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with good judgement, that it will lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787, [applause,] the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better Government for the Ssates which comprised the old Confederation—a Government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials which it has encountered and overcome. [Applause.]

Ten States have yet no representatives in the Legislature of this country, and it is this wrong we have come here to protest against and as much as is in our power to redress.—When the Presinent of the United States declared that the war had ceased, all the States had a right of representation. The exaction of new conditions was subversive of our National liberty and dangerous to the public peace. [Long applause.] Is this the government our fathers fought to establish, or which we had fought to maintain? He trusted that in the deliberation of the Convention the main idea would be to change the present complexion of Congress, to purify the republic and bring it back to its original standard—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States. [Applause.]

After the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions and organizations, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

Senator Doolittle has been nominated in the Committee of Organization for permanent Chairman.

Vallandigham sent a letter to the Ohio delegation declining to go into the Convention. It will be read before that body to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The Convention met at noon. The crowd was immense. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hosinger, of Tennessee, the address and resolutions being all arranged, Montgomery Blarir, of Maryland, made the following report from the Committee on Organization:

For President—Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, with one Vice President from each State.

Vice-Presidents from Maryland, Geo. Vickers; North Carolina, John A. Gilmer; South Carolina, Judge Wardlan; Virginia, Judge Brockenbaugh; Missouri, Hon. John Hogan; Alabama, John S. Rosien; District of Columbia, James H. Bradley.

These names were received with applause. Secretaries were appointed, one from each State, including Dr. W. W. Watkins, of Maryland. The report was adopted by acclamation.

Senator Doolittle was then introduced, and made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the distinguished honor conferred. This Convention would prove a great event in the history of the country. Peace had her victories as well as war, and not less renowned. For the first time in six years a truly National Convention had assembled. He referred to the gigantic struggle through which the country had passed. Thanks be to God the war was over, and peace, blessed peace, had come with assurances here and witnesses to tell us peace had come to stay. If the people of the whole United States could look in upon this Convention—the North and South, East and West joined together in fraternal relations—our work would be already done.—If they could have seen the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts walk in arm in arm, there would be no struggle at the polls at the coming election.

The President's speech was most eloquent and full of patriotic sentiment, which elicited thunders of applause. Many delegates were in tears. He urged particularly that care should be taken to secure a majority in next Congress who should recognize the rights of the Southern States.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—A letter from C. L. Vallandigham was read, withdrawing to ensure harmony, which was warmly received. He expressed entire sympathy with the objects of the Convention. On motion of Edgar Cowan, a committee of two on resolutions was appointed from each State.—The Maryland committeemen are Reverdy Johnson and John W. Crisfield.

During the proceedings a despatch was received from President Johnson expressing confidence in the success of the Convention and the restoration of popular government, which was received with shouts of applause and repeated cheers for President Johnson.

General Carrow, of New York, offered a resolution in favor of a revision of the neutrality of laws, which was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions then retired amid music by the band.

THIRD DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—The following is a full list of the officers at the Convention. President, Hon. J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, with the following vice presidents: Maine, Leonard Wood, LLD; New Hampshire, Danl. Marcy; Vermont, M. Clark; Massachusetts, Hon. R B Hall; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony; Connecticut, Hon. O F Winchester; New York, Hon. T S Faxton; New Jersey, Gen. G Mott; Pennsylvania, Asa Packer; Delaware, Ayers Stockley; Maryland, Gen. Vickers; Virginia, Hon John W Beckenborough; West Virginia, Thomas Sweeney; North Carolina Hon John A. Gilmore; South Carolina, Judge D J Woodlaw; Georgia, R F Lyons; Florida, Judge T Randall; Mississippi, G A Sykes; Louisiana, Cuthbert Bullett; Arkansas, Hon J M Jebbels; Texas, D G Burnette; Tennessee, T R R Nelson; Alabama, G S Houston; Kentucky, Hon J W Ritter; Ohio, Hon P Ranny; Indiana, Hon W S Smith: Illinois, D H Green; Michigan, Hon O B Clark, Missouri, Hon John Hogan; Minnesota, F Seele; Wisconsin, Gen M Montgomery; Iowa, E Johnston; Kansas, J L Tendery; California, Wm L Coleman; Nevada, F Herford; Oregon, Hon G L Curry; District of Columbia, Jos H Bradley: Arizona,—; Decotah; J W Turner; Idaho and Montana, G L Miller; New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado; Hon B F Hall; Washington Territory, Elwood Evans.

Secretaries.—Maine, JamesMoine, New Hampshire, E G. Cutler, Vermont, G. H. Zimmons, Massachusetts, Thos. Wright, Rhode Island, J. H. Parsons, Connecticut J. O. Hovey, New York, E O. Perrine, New Jersey, Col. Thomas Sallison, Pennsylvania, H. A. Weaver, Delaware, F. Sharpe, Maryland, Dr. W. W. Watkins, Virginia, H. G. Walker, North Carolina, S. F. Patterson, South Carolina, T. Y. Simmons, Georgia, J. A. Christie, Florida, Judge B. H Wright, Mississippi, A. G. Moyer, Louisiana, A. W. Walker, Arkansas, E. C. Boudinett, Texas, J. M. Daniel, Tennessee, John Lellyell, Alabama, C. G. G. Daley, Kentucky, W. Howsley, Ohio, E B Eshelman, Indiana, Col C C Molson, Illinois, John McGinnis, Jr., Michigan, Gen. J H Parkhurst, Minnesota, Colonel Richard Price, Wisconsin, Geo C Gouttry, Iowa, L H Parmer, Kansas, W O Tipton, California, J Temple, Nevada, Col J Williams.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. James R. Doolittle, on taking the platform, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens of the United States:—(Cheers.)—For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside, I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that these responsibilities had fallen upon another, but I rely upon that perfect and generous confidence which has called me to the chair.

I enter upon my duties with earnest hopes of the success of our great cause. Among the great events of our day this Convention will prove, I believe, to be one of the greatest for peace has her victories not less renowned than war, and this Convention is one of her victories. May I not say a crowning victory; for the first time in six years a National Convention representing all the States now assembled; six long and weary yea s, and as we look back what an interim of blood and agony and tears. During that period we have been on the most gigantic war the world has ever seen, wasting our eminence and resources, and watering hundreds of battle fields with the blood of our fathers and brothers and spending hundreds of millions of dollars, but thank God the war is over now. [Cheers.] Peace, blessed peace, is now with us, and the assurances now before us tell us peace has now come to stay. If my fellow citizens, if the whole people of the United States could look upon this Convention and see as we do the North and the South, the East and the West joining together as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done. If they could have seen as we did, Massachusettes and South Carolina, by their full delegations, coming into this place arm in arm; if they have seen this body greater in numbers, weight of character, and braver than ever before assembled under one roof, there would be no struggle at the polls at the coming election.

When I remember it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that in the Convention that framed the Constitution voted against the abolition of the slave trade, that Massachusetts men favored the secession principles; 1st, that in 1832 and 1860 South Carolina reiterated the right of secession: 2d, that South Carolina first seceded, and Massachusetts blood was first poured out in this war; when I remember this and see Massachusetts and South Carolina approaching the common altar of a common country, making all the sacrifices, I say again, if the whole

The Old Commonwealth.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertising inserted at 75 cents per square of ten lines for every insertion.

One Square, one year,.....$10 00
Two Squares, one year,.....15 00
Three Squares, one year,.....25 00
Quarter Column, one year,.....35 00
Half Column, one year,.....50 00
One Column, one year,.....100 00

☞ THESE ARE CASH RATES. ☜

☞ Special Notices 20 cents per line for every insertion. Announcements for office and all personal communications charged as advertisements.

☞ Marriage and Obituary Notices not exceeding five lines inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do every description of Job Printing at reasonable rates.

people could see this there would be no more work for us.

If the people of Massachusetts could have witnessed it, not another member from there would have been returned to Congress, until he had pledged himself not to defy the inalienable right of every State to an equal representation in Congress.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Cowan, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as the declaration of principles by the Convention, which were read and enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

First—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered. And it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions. And neither Congress nor the general government has any authority as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this right of fundamental representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth—The constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through their action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual.

Sixth—Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in the proposition and exposition of such amendments, whether by Congress or Convention, and in ratifying the same all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote therein.

Seventh—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the emancipated slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in person and property.

Eighth—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth—It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have served, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate support.

Tenth—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who has proved steadfast in his devotion to the constitution, the laws and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast. And we tender to him in his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, then read the following address to the people of the United States, written by himself, which, on motion of Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, was unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS,

To the People of the United States:

Having met in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 15th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of the common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes which we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the 1st National Convention, in 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war: a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, sentiments and the destiny of the republic.—While it has inflicted on the whole country severe losses in life and property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh upon its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which arouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but imperative duty which, on your behalf, we who have here assembled have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six years of long alienation and of conflict we have come together, from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place, we invoke to remember always and everywhere that the war is ended and that the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been acknowledged by word and act in every State, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists; and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States—fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, apart from a common destiny.—The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectively heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offences, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe; but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force. In the next place we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In the most important particular, the victory achieved by the national government has been final and decisive. First, it has established beyond all further controversy and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the national government, as defined and limited by the constitution of the United States, and the permanent indissolubility of the Federal Union as a consequence. And second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points came directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result. In the third place we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the constitution confers upon it. But it acquired no new power thereby; no enlarged jurisdiction; no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by facts and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States.

It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the federal arms was simply a defeat of that attempt. The government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war nor the victory by which it was closed, changed, in any way, the constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the federal government, or release that government from the restrictions which it has imposed. The constitution of the United States is to-day precisely the same as it was before the war, "the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And to-day, also, precisely as before the war, "all powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, is reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the constitution, but by all the acts and language of our government, in all its departments and at all times. From the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow, in every message and proclamation of the Executive, it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the constitution, and to preserve the integrity of the Union.—And Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained, the war should cease and all the States retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It was only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the general government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the constitution, the federal government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the right of conquest and of confiscation; the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and the inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative department of the government may see fit to impose.

Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the constitution which provides that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress, and the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented, has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and all share in making their own laws, or choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the government, and therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty towards the government, and of sworn allegiance to the constitution of the United States. In none of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department; the laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all the States and the people thereof; federal courts have been reopened and federal taxes imposed and levied; and in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the electoral college, the States once in rebellion are now recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the constitution and as complete, a destruction of the government and Union as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made wholly on the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions and circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction—not confined to States in rebellion nor to States that have rebelled—it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of the legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the electoral college, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with conditions as it may dictate.

Obviously the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the government for one reason; and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may exclude on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress.—The ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or Eastern States from the next.

Improbable as such usurpations may seem the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render by no means impossible the character, indeed the very existence of Congress, and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies and forbearance of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the constitution, but is at war with every principle of our government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free government in Mexico and the States of South America.

Party necessities assert themselves superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible—and the conflict of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged to the conflict of arms, to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It is against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our constitution was intended specially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of government is made, by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred the legislative power of the National government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence of assent, is essential to the validity of any law. Of the former, "the House of Representatives"—says the constitution, article 1, section 2—"shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by the States, and by every State, without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinction among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And, in the Senate—so careful is the constitution to secure to every State this right of representation—it is expressly provided that "No State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the constitution itself.

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of a State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate impaired, and the validity of the government itself is brought into question. But Congress, at the present moment, thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress ten States of the Union, denying them all the share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely, and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union; to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from their share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny? Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the government by the constitution, find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged:

First—that these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntary withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government on its terms at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility—but representation is, under the constitution, not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and it is essential, in both aspects, to the existence of the government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals, by due process of law. Nor can the constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be avaded by the refusal to perform them.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they thought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the government. And that act was committed and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection. But it may have been that by reason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurpation and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union.

But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of a right and to the discharge of a duty. It did not annul the one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Second—But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion. To this we reply, that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against and foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own constitution. Our laws were the only rational laws in force upon it; the government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it—could vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by the amendment of the constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, it seems to us is at variance with the principles of the constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our government require. That it was in these respects the result of compromise and concessions, to which, however necessary when the constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war, and just warrant for its exercise, in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions and make the constitution conform, in all its provisions, to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man.

Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the general government over that of the several States, and reducing by indirect disfranchisement the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed. And it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as conditions of their re-admission to representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions.—We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong, under the constitution, to all the States alike.

And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, or to propose or sanction changes in the constitution which are to affect permanently political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation—just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern; and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the constitution; it is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government, and if tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precendent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional right; dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyrannies of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as render safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose; and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this: First—That we have no right for such reasons to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the constitution of the United States.

Second. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty; so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the constitution and laws we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

Third. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies, and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But, we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority.

It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war and thrown, without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defer, for a time, the imposition of law, and excite anew the forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less violence, do still occur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak. And even these are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South, including that of its representatives in this convention, establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept with as full and sincere admission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to cooperate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States, where all had been for the time overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States.

And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired—if the people of the South are to day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war—we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people. In all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors—free only to obey laws, in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgents now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic.

For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government, and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct as societies, and organized communities they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States, in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war.

But, whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion physical and moral which they were powerless to resist.

Nor can it be amiss to remember that terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section, and upon neither party, that they have fallen indeed with a far greater weight upon those with whom the war began. That in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social system and social ties—overthrow of governments, of law, and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered ten fold more than those who remained in allegiance to the constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do no justify the action of the people of the insurgent States, but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them. They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the result, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union. They no longer assert, for any State, an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government.

They have accepted the destruction of slavery and abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever, upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all of the acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union, and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all time to come to the constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow countrymen—We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this fall surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war just closed—with all its horrors and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstructs.—The time is close at hand when the members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetrate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation shall continue the surpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government; internal dissension and a general collision of sentiments, and pretentions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you in every congressional district of every State, secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the government will have been restored to its integrity. The constitution of the United States will have been reestablished in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of seperate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and cooperation of all the States and all the people, subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and general government can enter into a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reform for the security of personal rights; the enlargement of popular liberty and perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

After the appointment of various committees, and the adoption of a resolution of thanks to President Doolittle, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, after a most harmonious session of three days.

PEACE PROCLAMATION.

THE CIVIL AUTHORITY RESTORED.

The following is the essential portion of the Peace Proclamation of the President.—Owing to our receiving it at a late hour, we are unable to give it in full. We shall do so in our next;

And whereas, subsequently to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been completely and successfully established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unrestricted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, the laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority state or federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of other States before mentioned, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several states therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the state of Texas, as well as to the other states which had been involved in insurrection

And whereas adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

And I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] sixty six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Old Commonwealth.

Wednesday, - - August 22, 1866.

RAN. D. CUSHEN, GIDEON SHEIRY,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

We surrender a large portion of our space this week to reports of the proceedings, declaration of principles, and address to the people of the United States of the National Union Convention which assembled in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. In reviewing the whole affair we conclude that the Convention has done as well as we could expect, but, might have done considerably better. The fourth resolution savors strongly of "test oath," and we shall regard it as the deer did the Indian—"may be Indian, may be stump, will watch him; if Indian, we'll run; if stump, we ai'nt afraid of him." The ninth resolution is simply absurd as far as the people of the South are concerned. We are supposed to be a very submissive and good-natured people, but we will say to our Northern friends that we cannot shoulder so much of the "agony" as this resolution would impose. We might forgive a man for kicking and cuffing us—we might forget it—but it is not likely we would "pay" him for so doing, or thank him to any great extent for the privilege of being kicked. We presume, and sincerely hope, this was not meant for us. We are willing to make any concessions that we can with honor to ourselves and our dead heroes—nothing more. The rest of the platform—the portion evidently intended for the country, as a whole—will do, in absence of something better, as a weapon for the overthrow of radicalism. If it can accomplish this end, we should give it our approval and support. When that is done, we may be enabled to look about us and 'greatly improve and liberalize our platforms of principles."

General R. E. Colston, has been elected Superintendent of the "Hillsborough (North Carolina) Military Institute.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—There was a great crowd to-day to hear the President in response to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention. Referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he said he was overcome, and could not but conclude that an overruling Providence was directing us aright. He said, "Our brave men have performed their duties in the field, and have won laurels imperishable, but (turning to Gen. Grant, he continued) there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace." [Applause.] "The Executive department had tried to pour oil on the wounds, and restore the Union, but is had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called or which assumes to be "the Congress of the United States," while in fact it is a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable.—Instead of promoting harmony and reconciliation, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands as the representative of another department of the Government.—The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and make it my guide [Hearty applause.]

The President proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot. Such charges, he said, were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon rights secured by the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [That's so, and applause.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principles and Constitution of my country, to call the attention of my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find despotism exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, oppressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But, I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed, or intimidated either by threats or encroachments; but have stood there, in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of Liberty in danger. (Great applause.)

I said on a previous occasion, and I repeat now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against despotism, was that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and understand, and seeing who the contestants were, and what the struggle was about, determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution, and of the principle I proclaim here to-day, as I have on previous occasions, that my faith in the great mass of the people in the darkest hour in this great struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith instead of giving way loomed up through the cloud beyond, which I saw that all would be well in the end. My countrymen, we all know that tyranny and despotism, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, can be exercised and exerted more effectively by the many than by the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and violate, day after day and month after month, the constitutional rights and fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget there was a limit to their sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in the minority assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be carried out would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is the truth, and because others, as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most violent character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin that has been the cause of our offending? I wish to tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers!

I consider the proceedings of this Convention more important than those of any Convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States and co-extensive with the whole people, and the contrast it will present with the action of persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it more important than any Convention that has sat since 1787.—(Renewed applause.) I think I may also say that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce them a second declaration of Independence. [Cries of "glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Your

The Old Commonwealth.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

Wednesday, - - August 22, 1866.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Highland County.

There is perhaps no county in the State, more earnestly engaged in the work of re construction and development of its material and mental resources, than the County of Highland.

The county town, Monterey, is a fair reflex of the rural districts. Monterey is situated in a beautiful Valley, about a mile wide, between two lofty mountains, upon the Staunton and Parkersburg turn pike Road, 46 miles from Staunton, and about 56 miles from Harrisonburg. During the war it was alternately occupied by Confederate and Federal forces and of necessity the fences and improvements generally, were seriously injured by the encamping armies. Now that the war is over, a rapid change is passing over the face of Monterey.

Monterey has opened up two Hotels and a boarding-house—one of these hotels is known as the Alleghany House kept by Mr. Slavens—the other as the Virginia House, kept by Mr. Wimer—both good hotels. The boarding house is kept by Capt. Hottel, late of Mt. Solon, Augusta. Capt. Hottel entertains in good style travellers who may call on him—and intends boarding a limited number of the pupils of the Monteney Acadamy, a first class school, to be opened and conducted by the Rev. Wm. T. Price, an accomplished scholar with competent assistants. We wish to see Monterey advance in progress and improvement—and we are confident it will do so. There is one draw back to it however, that ought not longer to continue, and that is the present wretched condition of the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. This is a road of beautiful grale, passing through a country unsurpassed in native beauty and grandeur, and before the war was an excellent road; now it is full of rocks and stones, and unpleasant to travel over, How long is this to continue? There is a corrective somewhere and it must be applied.

Distinguished Arrival.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston visited our town yesterday and stopped at Hill's Hotel. We understand the General is here on business for the National Express Company.

At night the General was serenaded by the remnant of the 10th Regiment band, who had followed him through several campaigns in Virginia. The General in a few appropriate remarks expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome extended to him by his fellow-citizens—In answer to a call from the assemblage Col. Baldwin gave a few words of congratulation and advice, at the conclusion of which he and General Johnston retired amidst the cheers of the "crowd."—The heroes of Virginia will live forever in the memories of her chivalrous sons.

Land Sales.

We call attention to the sale of a nice little home, near Dry River in Rockingham County, of 17 acres of good land, with good improvements, advertised to be sold by John C. Woodson, Esq., as Commissioner, konwn as the Applegate land. It will be seen that the sale is postponed until Saturday the 15th day of September at the same place.

We also call attention to a nice little farm, to be sold by Abram Laman, Commissioner, on the 7th day of September, 1866, as advertised in our columns.

The Concert.

The Concert at Thespian Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Memorial Association, was a success in every particular.—Crowded houses, splendid performances, and a most worthy object, the lady managers of the Concert must feel a degree of pride and satisfaction which amply repays them for their trouble Can't the Thespians perform for the same object, and induce some of the ladies to take part in the performance? We think they would, if proper exertions were made

The American.

We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of dining at the American, with our friend, J. P. Effinger, Esq., and we can assure our readers that we had a splendid dinner We said Mr. E. understood the art of keeping a hotel, but we take it all back to repeat it with four-fold emphasis after dining with him on Court-day. We would caution Mr. E not to get up such dinners often for the ragged Rebs of Rockingham, or they might fell their keeping to such an extent as to be "afther getting up another war," and selecting Mr. Effinger as Chief Commissary.

American Hotel, Staunton.

It was our pleasure, a few days ago, to visit Staunton and meet with our old friend and comrade in arms, Col. Chas T. O'Ferrall the proprietor of the American Hotel, which under the present management is a first class house, and perhaps the finest Hotel in the Valley

We were highly pleased with our visit. We found the Colonel in good heath and spirits, and he is quite as accomplished and energetic hotel keeper, as he was brave as an officer and soldier in the army.

Fruit Trees.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Thomas Allan, of his extensive assortment of fruit and ornamental trees.

Mr Allan's long experience in the business enables him to offer to the people of the Valley a very superior selection of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this section.

Base Ball.

A match game of base ball came off on Wednesday last, between the Excelsior Club, of Staunton and the Lone Star Club, of this place. On the 5th inning the game stood 22 to 22, when a contention arose, and both parties concluded to play "quits" without deciding the matter. We think the game should be played again, with a full understanding as to rules and regulations of Base Ball.

Gen. Schofield, who succeeds Gen. Terry in the command of the Department of Virginia, is said to differ so widely in principle with Terry as to be classed a gentleman as well as a General.

A. Hockman & Co.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our enterprising townsman, Anthony Hockman has resumed business at his old stand. A mere notice of the fact is all that is necessary, as Mr. Hockman's skill, as a workman is well known.

Returned.

The Senior of the Register has returned all right from the Convention.—He says his old quotation, "the skies," &c., holds good in this case. He represents the wigwam to be a monstrous concern, and the Convention a decided success.

The Charlottesville Chronicle says that South Carolina walking down the aisle of the Philadelphia Convention, weeping on the bosom of Massachusetts, is one of the most touching pictures since the laying of the Atlantic Cable. If that does'nt melt the North, they are a stolid race. It seems to us in a figure John C. Calhoun penitentially embracing the knees of John Quincy Adams, crying—"Oh my lord, have mercy.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the Imperial blockade of Matamoras will not be recognized by the United States, and that its execution will be resisted.

The Petersburg Index publishes an account of four Confeds. who have just got in to be humiliated. We presume this is the final surrender of "Lee's Miserables."

VERY VALUABLE LANDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by Braxton Davis and wife, to the subscribers, of record in the office of the clerk of the county court of Augusta, Va., we will proceed

On Wednesday the 5th of September, 1866,

(and from day to day until the day of sale is completed) to offer for sale, on the premises, at public auction,

THREE VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND,

situated in Augusta county. Also a large amount of

PERSONAL PROPERTY,

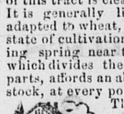
consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, McCormic Reaper, Buckeye Mower, Wagon, gear of all kinds, Farming Implements, and a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats.

These lands have always been regarded as among the most productive and desirable in the Valley of Virginia, and it is rare that an opportunity is offered to obtain such valuable estates.

The Turk place contains about

500 ACRES OF LAND,

lying on both sides of the South branch of the Shenandoah, about five miles below Waynesboro' Depot on the Central Railroad. About half of this tract is cleared and the residue in timber. It is generally limestone land and admirably adapted to wheat, corn, grass, and is in a fine state of cultivation. There is a good never-failing spring near the residence, and the river, which divides the farm into two nearly equal parts, affords an abundant supply of water for stock, at every point.



The improvements consist of a good sized FRAMED DWELLING, somewhat out of repair, a large barn stable, and every necessary out-building.

There are about 60 acres of good meadow on the tract, and a tolerable orchard.

The Craig Place adjoins the Turk place, and contains, also, about

500 ACRES OF FINE PRODUCTIVE LAND.

This tract lies on the southeast side of the river, in a bend of the same, and about 300 acres are cleared. About half of this tract is limestone land, and there are on it about fifty or sixty acres of productive meadow. The whole farm is well adapted to wheat, corn and grass, and has been well farmed.

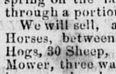
The improvements consist of a large FRAMED DWELLING, with eight rooms, passages and porches in front and rear. The barn is somewhat out of order.—There is a good, never-failing spring near the house, and a cistern at the house. The river supplies water for stock at convenient points.

These two tracts, together, make a splendid estate, and would be very desirable to any one who would desire to own so large a body of land.

The Coiner Place lies about two miles from the two tracts above named. It contains over

200 ACRES OF LIMESTONE LAND,

about 60 acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered with oak, pine and hickory.



The improvements consist of a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, and ordinary out buildings. There is a spring on the land and a stream which flows through a portion of it.

We will sell, at the same time, eight good Horses, between 50 and 100 Cattle, about 30 Hogs, 30 Sheep, McCormick Reaper, Buckeye Mower, three wagons, and gear for eight or ten horses, ploughs, harrows, and every kind of farming implements, a large crop of corn, a quantity of wheat, and other articles.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and will be such as to accommodate purchasers.

Any one buying either real or personal property, will be allowed a credit for any debt against Mr. Davis which he may hold himself or acquire from any other person, the object of the sale being to satisfy the just debts of Mr. Davis.

JOHN B. BALDWIN,
Aug 22 ts ALEX. H. H. STUART.

☞ Since the above advertisement was prepared, we have, in person, examined the Turk and Craig places, and have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the two together, constitute an estate but little, if at all, inferior in fertility and beauty to the celebrated Steinberger estate in Shenandoah.

J. B. BALDWIN,
Aug. 22-ts A. H. H. STUART.

PUBLIC SALE OF ROCKINGHAM LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, rendered at its last May Term, in a Chancery suit pending in said Court in the style of Jacob W. Zirkle vs. Charles R. Applegate and others, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1866,

A TRACT OF 17 ACRES OF LAND,

belonging to Charles R. Applegate, and purchased by him of Robert B. Gaines. This tract lies near Dry River, adjoining the lands of J. C. Heltzel, Abram Hupp's Estate, John Minnick, and others, about nine miles West of Harrisonburg It has upon it good improvements, and is an excellent little farm of good land.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 11th day of October, 1866; the residue in twelve months thereafter—all with interest from the day of sale—taking from the purchaser Bond with good security for the purchase money. JOHN C. WOODSON,
Aug. 1, 1866.—6t Commissioner.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the same place.

JOHN C, WOODSON,
Aug. 22—ts Commissioner.

A. HOCKMAN,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
HARRISONBURG, VA.

The war being over, I have resumed business of Carpenter and House Joiner at my old stand, and will attend to all contracts that may be entrusted to me. Having a competent corps of workmen. I feel confident that I can give satisfaction.

Particular attention given to the drawing of plans and specifications for every description of building.

CABINET MAKING.
A. HOCKMAN & CO.,

Have opened a Cabinet Shop at the old stand of Hockman & Long, where they are prepared to manufacture all work in this line at short notice and on reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to UNDERTAKING. Having secured the Agency of

FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASE,

and having received a large stock of Cases, they can furnish them at any moment. A Hearse always in readiness to attend funerals.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for coffins or Furniture.

Aug. 22—tf

EYE SHARPENERS, OR SIGHT RESTORers. The greatest invention of the age for preserving the eye-sight, for sale at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

FEET WASHING—As a Church ordinance at
Aug 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
AT VA. C. R. R. DEPOT, STAUNTON, VA.,
COL. CHAS. T. O'FERRALL, PROPRIETOR.
J. N. WOODWARD, - - Superintendent,

This leading, fashionable Hotel, has been painted, papered and re-furnished throughout with new and Costly furniture, and ranks among the First Class Hotels of the country.

The American defies competition by any Hotel in town, as to outfit, ventilation and comfort of its rooms.

It is situated on an eminence, with a continuous breeze, preventing suffering from heat even in August, is free from the dust and noise of the town. Advantages presented by no other, and within one hundred yards of the business portion of the town.

ONLY ONE TRI-WEEKLY NIGHT TRAIN.

Its proximity to the railroad insures safe passage of baggage, to and from trains, and relieves the mind of the traveller of being left by the cars.

The Telegraph Office and the offices of all the Stage Lines are at this House.

The Proprietor will not enter into a detail of his Military career; he leaves that to others, simply stating that he was engaged in the war, in the field, from the beginning to the ending, but now returns to the peaceable pursuits of life, upon the merits of his House, he extends to all, not only an "Old Virginia welcome," but a soldier's welcome.

TERMM MODERATE.

P. S.—There is a fine Livery Stable connected with this Hotel.
Aug. 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to trade for seven Land Bonds given by me to James Cook, amounting to $825. Said notes are due as follows: $200, 1st of January, 1867; $100 every 1st of January following, till paid.—I have offsets against these Bonds, and will not pay them unless compelled to do so by law.
Aug. 22—3t* STEPHEN ROADCAP.

THE TAX PAYERS' MANUAL—Containing the Internal Revenue Laws of the U. S., a book which every man should have. An exceedingly useful book. Price 70c. For sale at
Aug 22 THE BOOKSTORE

THE SEAL OF DANIEL OPENED, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

VOICE OF THE CHURCH, OR REIGN OF Christ, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

RAREY'S SYSTEM OF HORSE TAMING, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

DIME NOVELS, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

DIME SONG BOOKS, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

BILLET, NOTE, BATH POST, LETTER, Cap and Demy Papers, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

MAP OF ROCKINGHAM—Subscriptions taken at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

THE KINGDOM which shall not be destroyed at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

THE PROPHETIC TIME QUESTION, at
Aug 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

NON RESISTANCE, at
Aug. 22 THE BOOKSTORE.

VIRGINIA:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Highland county, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1866,

Adam Stephenson, Executor of James Gwin, dec'd., Plaintiff.

against

Davis Hamilton, John Bradshaw, Adm'r of Matthew Gwin, dec'd., and Adam G. Cleek, Adm'r of Andrew Hamilton, dec'd., Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to attach the interests of the defendant Davis Hamilton, in a tract of land containing forty-two acres, it being lot No. 6 of the land of the late Matthew Gwin, dec'd., lately partitioned amongst the heirs; also all the interest of the said Davis Hamilton in the real estate of Andrew Hamilton, dec'd., lying on Back Creek, in the county of Bath, there being three tracts, to-wit: one of fifty, one of forty and one of thirty-seven acres; and also all the interest in the personal estate of the said Andrew Hamilton, dec'd., now in the hands of said dec'd Adam G. Cleek, Adm'r of said Andrew Hamilton, dec'd; and also all the interest of the said Davis Hamilton in the personal estate of Matthew Gwin, dec'd., now in the hands of the dec'd John Bradshaw, his Adm'r., or so much thereof as may be necessary to the payment of the debt in the bill and proceedings mentioned due by the said Davis Hamilton to Adam Stephenson, Executor of James Gwin, dec'd.

And it appearing, by satisfactory evidence, that the defendant Davis Hamilton is not a resident of this Commonwealth, on motion of the plaintiff by counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here within one month after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A Copy—Teste,
A. J. JONES, Clerk.
L. H. Stephenson, p. q.
Aug 15—4t

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, IN ROCKINGHAM.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, rendered at its last May Term, in a Chancery suit pending in said Court, in the style of John C. Woodson vs. William Snow, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

On Friday, the 7th day of September, 1866,

A TRACT OF 32 ACRES OF LAND,

belonging to said William Snow, lying in Rockingham County, about 5 miles Northwest of Harrisonburg, adjoining the lands of Peter Burkholder, Lewis Powell, John P. Good, and others.—This is a fine little home for any person, and the land is of good quality.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the 11th day of October, 1866; the residue in twelve months thereafter—all with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money.

ABRAM LAMAN, Commissioner.
Aug. 1, 1866.—6t

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States Service. Also,

Pocket and Belt Revolvers, Repeating Pistols Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS Agents
May 23 No. 40 Courtland St., N Y.

WM. N. BELL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
In
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Broad Street Second Door below Ninth,
RICHMOND, VA.

William Bell formerly of the firm of Brooks, Bell & Co., may be found with the above firm.
March 7—1y

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.

The undersigned is desirous of obtaining a situation as Teacher in either a private family or Public School. He is prepared to give instructions in the usual branches of an English education. References exchanged. Address,

H. C. LEWIS,
Port Republic, Rockingham county, Va.
July 25 6t

WANTED.

The undersigned will at all times purchase FAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS. Parties having such to dispose of will find it to their interest to let me know something about it.
May 23 3m E. ROYER.

WANTED TO HIRE—A WOMAN who is a good COOK and WASHER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Enquire at
July 25.—3t THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A first-rate one-horse SPRING WAGON. Terms Cash. Enquire at
July 18. THIS OFFICE.

CONSTANTLY kept on hand a variety of brands of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 15 to 75 cents a plug, at ESHMAN'S
June 13. Tobacco Store.

J. W. JORDAN,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Next door to Shacklett & Newman,

Will sell property of every species, on a small commission.

Will also keep Corn and Meal constantly on hand, and buy or trade for produce of every kind.

Cotton Yarns, Nos. 8 and 10, $3.00; Nos. 11 and 12, $3.15.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Persons wishing to employ Farm Hands, Domestics, or Laborers of any kind, white or black, can have them furnished at short notice, and for a small fee, by applying to me.

Those desiring such situations will find it to their interest to call on me for information.

Office at my store, under Clary's Photograph Gallery, Harrisonburg, Va.

J. W. JORDAN.

WANTED.—Two GOOD COOKS, and one GIRL, about 15 years of age, can find good homes by applying to me.

A man (white) and his two sons, aged 19 and 21, can be employed by application to me. Wages reasonable. J. W. JORDAN,
Aug. 15.—tf Employment Agent.

HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS!

THE SECRET EXPOSED!!

SAVE 300 PER CENT!!!

I have capital recipes for the manufacture of BRANDY, IRISH WHISKEY and OLD BOURBON. These recipes are not new—no humbug. They are used by all the leading Dealers, and you buy from them the same article you can easily make yourself. The Liquors are made by mixture—no apparatus required. Buy the recipes for your own use, and save your money. Price 50 cents each, or $1 for the three.

H. A. COLWELL,
Aug. 8.—3m Allentown, Pa.

ORKNEY SPRINGS.

This popular and well known watering place, situated 12 miles West of Mt. Jackson, in Shendoah county, Va., will be open to

RECEIVE VISITORS ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.

Coaches will be ready to convey persons from Mt. Jackson to the Springs at all times during the season, over an excellent graded road. The proprietors pledge themselves to do all they can to make visitors comfortable, and their sojourn at Orkney pleasant and satisfactory.

☞ Board $12 per week, or 40 per month of four weeks.

May 23-3m JAS. M. BRADFORD & CO.

STATIONERY, &C.

A full supply of Cap, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, Pass, Memorandum and Day Books, Mucilage, Ink in 2 oz. to quart bottles, 40 gross assorted Pens, Bonnet Boards, Cap Crown and Double Crown Wrapping Papers, 20,000 Paper Pockets, from ½ to 12 pounds, for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

LLOYD LOGAN,
June 6, 1866.—3m Winchester, Va.

SMOKING TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

The celebrated Lone Jack, Uncle Bob Lee, Glee Club, Pure Turkish, Billy Bowlegs, Excelsior, Grand Turkiso and Elephant Smoking Tobacco, a large and well assorted stock of Cigars, from $12 to $100 per thousand. For sale by

LLOYD LOGAN,
June 6, 1866.—3m Winchester, Va.

PIPES, MATCHES, &C.

A large lot of genuine Meerschaum, Briar Root, Navy, India Rubber, Applewood, China, Powhatan, Stone and Clay Pipes, Cigar and Pipe Tubes, Cherry Stems, Root and Reed do., Pock-Match Boxes, Parlor, Block and Blue Head Matches, Blacking and Brushes. For sale by

LLOYD LOGAN,
June 6, 1866.—3m Winchester, Va.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

A large stock of Graveley's Extra Fine, Stonewall, Sweet Orange, Ferguson & Hatcher's Otter Peak, Hale, Robinson, Navy lbs., Fine Black Sweet Tens, with other brands of lower grades Manufactured Tobacco. For sale by

LLOYD LOGAN,
June 6, 1866.—3m Winchester, Va.

SNUFF AND FINE CUT TOBACCO.

10 Boxes Garrett's and 40 Boxes Bonns' Scotch Snuff, 3 bbls. Rappee, Maccuba and Congress do., 20 gross Solace, Heart's Delight, and Honey Dew Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. For sale by

LLOYD LOGAN,
June 6, 1866.—3m Winchester, Va.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE— CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for Augusta Circuit will be held on the land of B. F. W. Harlan, commencing on FRIDAY, the 24th of AUGUST. The ground is situated on the top of the Ridge, in Rockfish Gap, about 5 miles from Waynesboro', 2½ from Afton, and 12 miles from the mouth of the Tunnel, on the West side of the Ridge.

Conveyances will be in attendance at all of these points for the accommodation of all persons desirous of attending the meeting. Several large springs of the purest water are in the immediate vicinity of the grounds.

Every convenience will be offered to those desirous of TENTING, while ample accommodations will be provided for persons coming from a distance, by Mr. Harlan, who will have a large Boarding tent.

No hucksters will be allowed near the ground, and every effort to preserve good order will be made. WM. R. STRINGER,
July 25th Preacher in charge.

Staunton, Harrisonburg, Lexington and Charlottesville papers please copy.—*Spectator.*

CLASSICAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
PEALE'S TAN YARD.
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

On the first Monday in September, I will open the School at Peale's Tan Yard, and be prepared to give instruction in the ordinary Classical and English Branches.

Terms for session of five months:

Classical pupil,	$3.00 specie per mo.	
Grammar do.	2.00	" " "
Small do.	1.00	" " "

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood.—Apply for information to

HUNTON HANDY,
Harrisonburg, Va.

Refers to Dr. Gordon, Hon. John C. Woodson and the Commonwealth Office, Harrisonburg.
Aug 15—tf

CEMETERY LOTS.

The Woodbine Cemetery Company have recently purchased a handsome addition to their grounds, and they are now ready to sell family lots. To secure the land bargained for, the half of the purchase money must be paid shortly.—For the necessary funds to make this payment, the Company must depend upon the citizens who are interested in securing for our community an eligible place of burial. If this ground is lost, those who have not lots in the present Cemetery will have no desirable place in which to bury their dead. Let the citizens look to this important matter at once.

Call at the Bank, upon C. C. STRAYER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and see the handsome platt of the new grounds.

August 8, 1866.—3t

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, 6TH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, HARRISONBURG, VA., August 13th, 1866.

All persons in Rockingham county liable for *Duties, Licenses, Incomes, Carriages, Plate, Watches, Pianos or other Taxes*, under the several acts to "Provide Internal Revenue for the support of the Government," who have been assessed, are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from the Assessor the annual list for 1865 6, and that the said taxes have become due and payable. Public demand is hereby made for the payment of said taxes, and the same must be paid at my office, which is daily open (Sunday excepted), on or before the 31st day of August, 1866. If not paid within ten days after the 31st day of August, 1866, ten per cent. will be added thereto, and costs of collection by distraint or prosecution. I have no power to remit these penalties, which will be enforced without respect to persons.

☞ Office—South side Public Square, Harrisonburg. SAMUEL R. STERLING,
Aug 15—3t Collector 6th District, Va.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

The auditor has kindly and generously extended my time for the payment of the Revenue until the 21st day of this month, (August,) which gives myself and Deputies the opportunity of meeting you on August Court-day. I have used every effort in my power to collect this Revenue without the sale of property, and another and the *last* opportunity is now given you to avoid *that necessity*, and I earnestly call upon you, one and *all*, who have not yet paid, to make an extraordinary effort to do so *before* or *on* next Court-day. All that is required is *an effort* on your part, and all will be well, and thereby save the credit of the county, as she has never yet failed to meet her Revenue, and I feel confident will not fail this time. S. R. ALLEBAUGH,
August 8—2t Sheriff.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JUDITH ANDES, (COLR'D.)

You will please present your claims, properly authenticated, before the Commissioner, Wm. McK. Wartmann, by the 1st day of September next, in order that their amount and priority may be ascertained.

Aug. 8.—3t S. R. ALLEBAUGH, S. R. C.

AMERICAN FRUIT DRYING HOUSE.

PATENTED OCTOBER 10TH, 1865

LARKINS & HARLOW,

River Bank, Rockingham county, Va., have purchased of Emmert, Miller & Co., the right of Billings' great

AMERICAN FRUIT DRYING HOUSE,

which they are manufacturing in a substantial manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.

The usual processes for drying Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, &c., are so uncertain, difficult and tedious, and so objectionable in the matter of cleanliness, that there is a universal demand for a drying house or apparatus which will more effectually and expeditiously do the work.

It has been the purpose of the Inventor to meet this demand, which we flatter ourselves is accomplished in the most perfect manner, from the uniform praise bestowed by those who have witnessed the process of drying, and the repeated award of premiums at State and County Fairs. This House is so constructed that

THERE IS NO DANGER OF ITS TAKING FIRE OR SCORCHING THE FRUIT.

And will dry in a few hours as effectually—and preserve the articles from insects or filth—as can be done in days by the usual process.

It will occur to the mind of any one that a great variety of articles can be thus prepared and preserved, which by the usual processes are so difficult and laborious that the labor is dreaded, and much Fruit wasted that would be otherwise saved, viz: Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Berries of all kinds, Pumpkins, Green Corn, Beans, &c, &c.

THE PROPERTIES ARE ALL FULLY PRESERVED,

As no fermentative or decomposing changes can take place, as the drying is so expeditiously done. Every family should have one of these Houses, the cost of which is so trifling when compared with the great saving, profit and convenience.

Price of House for 3 bus. Fruit, $35 00
" " " 5 bus. Fruit, 50 00

☞ We have the privilege from the proprietors of the Right for the State to sell a limited number of these Dry Houses in the counties adjoining Rockingham.

☞ All orders addressed to us at McGaheysville, Rockingham county, will be promptly attended to. LARKINS & HARLOW.
August 8, 1866.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
QUICK TIME TO RICHMOND
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE VALLEY.

An Express Passenger Train leaves Richmond: Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3:15 P. M.

Arriving at Staunton at 11 20 P. M.

Leave Staunton: Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30 A. M.

Arriving at Richmond at 10.30 A. M.

Stages leave Staunton: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 6 A. M. Arrive at Lexington at 3 P. M.

Stages leave Staunton: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 6 A. M. Arrive at Harrisonburg at 11 A. M., and at New Market at 2 P M.

RETURNING.

Stages leave Lexington: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 4 30 P. M.

Arrive at Staunton next morning at 2 A. M., connecting with Express Passenger Train that arrives at Richmond at 10.30 A. M. Also connecting with Stages for Harrisonburg, New Market, Winchester, and all points in the Lower Valley.

Stages leave Mt. Jackson at 4.20 P. M. New Market at 6 P. M. and Harrisonburg at 9 P. M. Arriving at Staunton at 2 A. M., connecting with Express Passenger Train.

Arriving at Richmond at 10.30 A. M., also connecting with Stages for Lexington and all points in the Upper Valley.

By this schedule, passengers leaving Lexington, Mt. Jackson, New Market, &c., in the evening, reach Richmond by 10.30 A. M. next day, have five hours to transact business, leave Richmond at 3.15 P. M., and reach home next day to dinner.

Passengers leaving Staunton daily (excepting Sunday,) at 4 30 P. M., connecting at Goshen Depot with Stages, and arrive at Lexington at 11.30 P. M.

RATES OF FARE.

From Lexington to Richmond,	- - -	$9 00
" Mt. Jackson to	" - - - - - -	8 75
" New Market to	" - - - - - -	8 25
" Harrisonburg to	" - - - - - -	7 25

HARMAN & CO. & TROTTER & CO.,
Stage Proprietors.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
Sup't Va. Central Railroad Co.
August 8, 1866.—tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD
RE-OPENED.

This GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGHFARE is again open for

FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL.

The Cars and Machinery destroyed have been replaced by NEW RUNNING STOCK, with all recent improvements; and as the *Bridges and Track are again in Substantial Condition*, the well-earned reputation of this road for

SPEED, SECURITY AND COMFORT,

will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business.

In addition to the *Unequalled Attractions of Natural Scenery* heretofore conceded to this route, *the recent Troubles upon the Border* have associated numerous points on the road, between the Ohio river and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburg, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Harper's Ferry with the Winchester road. At Washington Junction with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting Washington City en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure THROUGH TICKETS AND THROUGH CHECKS TO WASHINGTON.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Baltimore.
March 28, 1866 —1y

WINCHESTER STOVE HOUSE.

ABRAHAM NULTON,

Is at his old stand, on Main Street, a few doors North of the Taylor Hotel, where all kinds of

COPPER, TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE

can be found, together with

COOKING, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STOVES.

At wholesale and retail prices.

Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Job Work promptly attended to.

Come where you have had your work done during the war, at moderate prices.
June 6, 1866.—6m

RICHARD L. GRAY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and
MANUFACTURER OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,

Southwest corner of Water and Market Streets, near the Market House,

WINCHESTER, VA.
June 6, 1866.—1y

OLD AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner Market and Water Streets,

WINCHESTER, VA.

The above House has been re-opened, and the proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage. Stages and Omnibusses will convey passengers to and from the House.

LEVI T. F. GRIM,
May 30, 1866.—1y Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF

FAYETTE AND ST. PAUL STREETS,

(Opposite Barnum's City Hotel,)

BALTIMORE:

ISAAC ALBERTSON, - - - - Proprietor.

Terms $1.50 Per Day.
July 25, 1866.—3m

McINTOSH'S

HOWARD HOUSE

HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.,

JOHN McINTOSH, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

☞ Please give me a call when you visit the city. [Oct. 11, '65-1y

ALBUMS.—Don't forget that I keep constantly on hand a variety of beautiful Photograph Albums, and I sell them cheap, as those who have seen them can testify. Call at
July 11. THE BOOKSTORE.

COAL-OIL at $1,00 per Gallon, at
April, 25. OTT'S Drug Store.

REALLY CHEAP!

SPRINKEL & BOWMAN

ARE SELLING GOODS WONDERFULLY CHEAP!

BECAUSE

THEY BUY FOR CASH!

THEY BUY WHERE GOODS ARE THROWN ON THE NEW YORK MARKETS,

AT THE LOWEST RATES!

THEY SELL ON SHORT PROFITS.

Ask any one who has visited our store if we do not sell very cheap.

PLEASE REMEMBER!

WE DO WHAT WE SAY!

WE SIMPLY STATE PLAIN FACTS.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

IS FULL AND GENERAL,

AND IS

REPLENISHED EVERY FEW DAYS.

Come and test the truth of our statements. This is all we ask.

HERE ARE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

4-4 Cotton at 20 cents,
Fine all wool Cassimeres 75 cents to $1.10,
Good Kentucky Jeans at 28 cents,
Fine black Cloth, 1½ yds. wide, $2.25,
Ladies' English Straw Bonnets, latest styles, at 50 cents to $1.00,
Ribbands, the very finest and best, 10 to 25 c,
Ladies' Balmoral Shoes, $1.90,
Mens' Shoes from $1.25 to $2.00
Pins, 14 rows in paper, 6 cents a paper,
Paper collars from 5 to 25 cents per box,

AND EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION

SPRINKEL & BOWMAN,
East of the Square, next to the Post Office.
June 27, 1866.

THE GREAT "MAMMOTH STORE!"

SELLING OUT FOR CASH!

This immense concern to be all closed out by the 1st of October.

$45,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD FOR CASH OR TRADE IN 120 DAYS.

Now is your time for Bargains. We mean just what we say. Our old friends and all merchants are cordially invited to call and learn our prices. The stock consists in part of

$18,000 of DRESS AND DRY GOODS, some of the most stylish in the United States, $3,000 CLOTHING, $4,000 of BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, $6,000 of HARDWARE, TINWARE, WOODEN-WARE, IRON, &c., $3,000 of QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., 40 COOK-STOVES, 15 BEDSTEADS, 6 SETS OF CHAIRS, $1,500 of ASSORTED MILLINERY GOODS, 50 BBLS. HERRING AND SHAD.

$14,000 of these goods were bought in May, are new and fashionable Spring Goods, and will all be sold by October. Cattle and Sheep taken in exchange for Goods. Please call and settle old accounts.

Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1866.—tf FORRER & CLIPPINGER.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

MAIN STREET HARRISONBURG VIRGINIA.

J. P. EFFINGER, - - - - - - Proprietor.

Having taken this large and commodious House, which has been rearranged and repaired, I am prepared to accomodate the citizens of Rockingham and the traveling Public generally, and will guarantee satisfaction to all who may stop with me, My beds are clean and comfortable

MY TABLE

Is supplied with the best the market can afford,

MY BAR

Has the choicest Brandies, Whiskies and Wines to be had.

MY STABLE

Is plentifully supplied with Grain and Forage and with very attentive Ostlers. Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction.
August 8, 1866.—tf

WINCHESTER NURSERY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of the people of the Upper Valley to his large and varied assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Having been engaged in the Nursery business for many years, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to parties purchasing trees at his Nursery.

He has paid particular attention to the selection of Fruit Trees

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS CLIMATE AND SECTION OF COUNTRY.

His stock of Ornamental Trees is one of the finest in the State, embracing Rare Trees and Shrubbery of every description.

He invite parties to call and examine his stock.

THOMAS ALLA

POETRY.

[From the New York Watchman.]

MANACLED.

Stop, soldier, stop! this cruel act
Will ring through all the land;
Shame on the heart that planned this deed!
Shame on the coward hand
That drops the sword of justice bright
To grasp these iron rings!
On them, not me, dishonor falls,
To them this dark dishonor clings.

Manacled! O my God! my God!
Is this a christian land?
And did our countries ever meet
And grasp each other's hand?
O Mexico! on thy red fields
I battled, midst the fray;
My riflemen, with steady aim,
Won Buena Vista's day.

Manacled! far down the South
Let this one word speed fast.
My country, thou hast borne great wrongs;
But this, the last, the last,
Will send a thrill through thy high heart,
Despair will spurn control,
And these hard irons pressing here
Will enter thy proud soul.

Manacled! O word of shame!
Ring it through all the world!
My countrymen, on you, on you,
This heavy wrong is hurled.
We flung our banners to the air;
We fought as brave men fight;
Our battle cry ran through the land;
Home! liberty! and *right!*

Manacled! For this I am here,
Clanking the prisoners chain.
We fought—ah! nobly did we fight;
We fought, but fought in vain.
Down in that billowy sea of blood
Went all our jewels rare;
And Hope rushed wailing from the scene
And took herself to prayer!

Manacled! manacled! Words of woe,
But words of greater shame;
I've that within me which these wrongs
Can never, never tame;
And standing proud in conscious worth,
I represent my land,
And that Lost Cause for which she bled,
Lofty, heroic, grand! E. B. C.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspaper, and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our race.—History is of some importancs, but the past world is dead and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve the condition of it.—Let her have an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and political improvements of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family, of men, women and children, read the newspapers.

GAINING STRENGTH.—A student in one of our State colleges was charged by the faculty with having a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said:

'Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well. sir, what explanation can you make?'

'Why, the fact is, my physicians advised me to try a little ale each day as a tonic, and not wishing to call at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel of ale taken to my room.

'Indeed; and have you derived any benefit from it!'

'Oh! yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two weeks since, I could scarcely lift it: now I can carry it with the greatest ease.'

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co partnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the carcass. The Yankee was anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it, on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of the pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back and the Frenchman asked:

'Vich piece will you have; ze piece vid de tail on him, or ze piece vat aint got no tail on him:'

'The piece with the tail!' shouted the Yankee instantly.

'Den by gar you take him and I take ze oder,' said the Frenchman.

Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it in the pig's mouth.

AN IRISHMAN'S ACQUAINTANCE.—A western physician was riding in an omnibus, when an Irishman stepped in, and recognizing the doctor, said:

'Och, an' sure, an' its Docther J—, I persave.'

'That's my name, sir, but I hav'nt the pleasure of knowing you, responded the polite doctor.

'Indade! but I'm the felly what made yer last boots, and which yer honor forget to get a resate for the payment ov!'

The ladies tittered, the doctor's memory was refreshed, and Paddy got his money and gave the 'resate' when the doctor got to his destination.

'I don't say the man will steal,' said a witness on trial, 'but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was round.'

CONRAD BUILDING,
HARRISONBURG, VA.

Here you will find as cheap, if not the cheapest, Goods in this market. Only think,

Calicoes from 12½ to 25 cents,
Best 4-4 Brown Cotton at 30 cents,
Good do., at 20 cents,
Bleached do., from 20 to 50 cents,
Rice at 15 cents per pound,
Best Brown and Crushed Sugar at 20 cents,
A magnificent Rio Coffee at 36 cents,
Tea from $2 to $3 per pound,
Spun Cotton, very low.

In addition to the above we have a beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
GENTLEMENS' WEAR, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

—ALSO—

LADIES' HATS OF VERY LATEST STYLES,

And indeed every article to be found in a well selected stock of goods, all of which were purchased with great care, and and at lowest cash prices. Come and see for yourselves.
April 25, 1866. LOCKE & COMPTON.

FREE EXHIBITION!
COME, EVERYBODY!

Having just received a fresh stock of DRY GOODS, we are determined now that we cannot be undersold.

We bought our goods principally for cash, when they were low, and can, therefore, say without fear of contradiction that our goods are as cheap as the cheapest. For example we will quote the prices at which we sell the leading articles.

Good Brown Sugar at 12½ cents,
" Molasses at 60 cents,
" Prints from 12 cents up,
" Yard wide Cotton from 20 cents up,
And all other goods in proportion. Before you buy come to our store and price our goods.
New Pattern of Splendid Summer Dresses.
A neat variety of ladies and childrens Balmorals for summer wear.
A great supply of all kinds of Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing.
LOEWENBACH, M. & A. HELLER.
May 23. Near Big Spring.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
R. P. FLETCHER & BRO.
Have opened at their old stand, immediately opposite the Court House, a large and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which they will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce. We will sell
Good Brown Sugar at 15 cents per pound,
Good Rio Coffee at 35 cents per pound,
Coal Oil at $1 per Gallon,
Brown Cotton at 16⅔ to 35 cents per yard,
Calicoes at 17 and 25 cents per yard.
And all other articles at equally low prices. We respectfully invite our friends and all who wish to purchase goods at low prices, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
R. P. FLETCHER & BRO.
April 25, 1866.

H. HELLER & SON. MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, HARRISONBURG, VA.
Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
&c., &c.
to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public, confident that they can please those who wish to purchase, as well in style and quality of goods, as in price. Having purchased their entire stock in New York and Philadelphia, almost exclusively for cash. They are enabled to sell at prices which must defy competition. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest rates in exchange for goods. [Oct 18-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
SHACKLETT & NEWMAN,
Are receiving
A SELECT AND DESIRABLE
STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
Which has been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets at the lowest cash prices, and which they offer to their customers on the most liberal terms.
Calicoes at 12½ cents up to the finest grades,
Bleached Cotton from 20 to 40 cents,
Brown Cotton, 4-4 very best, at 35 cents,
" " common at 25 cents.
April 4. SHACKLETT & NEWMAN.

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
P. WRIGHT & SON,
Public Square, next door to D. M. Switzer's,
HARRISONBURG, VA
We have opened, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Gordon, a Bakery and Confectionery establishment, where can be found
FRESH BREAD, RUSKS, CAKES, CANDIES, PRUNES, ORANGES, RAISINS, FIGS, NUTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETC.
Weddings and Parties can be furnished at short notice with as fine Cakes as they may desire, on reasonable terms.
Parties in town can at all times be supplied with FRESH BREAD AND ROLLS, which we will ensure to give entire satisfaction.
With a desire to accommodate and please the public, we respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.
May 23-tf P. WRIGHT & SON.

NEW BANKING HOUSE!
IN HARRISONBURG, VA.,
I am now engaged in the Banking Business at my Store near the Big Spring, in Harrisonburg.
I WILL BUY VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,
For which I will pay the highest market price.
I ALSO BUY AND SELL GOLD AND SILVER
I am prepared to loan money, on good negotiable Papers. Persons having Coin, or Bank Papers to sell and those who wish to buy, will find it to their interest to call on me.
Feb. 21. JONAS A. LOEWENBACH.

THE GREAT WAR CONTINUES.
HIGH PRICES RETREATING.
LEWIN, OF McGAHEYSVILLE, MARSHALING HIS FORCES
FOR ANOTHER FLANK MOVEMENT.
NO QUARTER ASKED OR GIVEN.
Good Brown Sugar at 15 cents per pound, or 1 pound of Sugar for 1 dozen Eggs,
Good yard wide Cotton at 25 cents per yard,
Best Calicoes at 25 cents per yard,
Mens' Shoes from $1.25 to $1.50,
Ladies' Shoes at $1.00, Ladies' Gaiters at $2.00,
And everything else as cheap as the cheapest.
July 18. WM. F. LEWIN.

PRODUCE WANTED. BRING IT ALONG.
I will pay 20 cents for Butter, 15 cents for Eggs, 20 cents for Lard, 50 to 55 cents for good washed Wool, and the highest prices for all other kinds of Produce. WM. F. LEWIN.
McGaheysville, Va., July 18.

WIRE RAILING AND
ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.
DUFUR & CO.,
36 N. HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE,
Manufacture Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Sieves, Fenders, Bird Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
March 14, 1866—1y

JOSEPH T. WILLIAMS,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,
Public Square,
HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Is prepared to accommodate gentlemen requiring his services, at reasonable rates.
SHAVING, HAIR-DRESSING AND SHAMPOONING,
done in a workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. [Oct. 11, 1865-tf

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. Garey, City Building, Biddeford, Me.
March 14-1y

THERMOMETERS—a good and cheap article for sale at
July 18. OTT'S Drug Store.

DIAMOND CEMENT and Spalding's Prepa- Glue, at
July 18. OTT'S Drug Store.

HOLLOWAY'S WORM CANDY, at
April 25. OTT'S Drug Store.

Forward! the Order of the day.
E. J. SULLIVAN
DETERMINED
TO KEEP STEP IN THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! JUST RECEIVED!
AT THE
POST OFFICE,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
Calicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Muslins, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Factory Goods, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hoop Skirts,
HATS OF ALL KINDS, BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL SIZES,
Axes, Hatchets, Augers, Files, Rasps, Braces, Locks, Screws, Hinges, Nails—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 penny, Sugar, Molasses of all kinds, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Soap, Candles, Lamps, Chimneys, Coal Oil, Powder, Shot, &c.,
QUEENSWARE OF ALL KINDS,
Stationery, School Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens and Holders, Paper Collars,
Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon, Alum, Camphor, Borax, Pain Killer,
Castor Oil, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil,
GARDEN SEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH,
—OR—
Exchanged for Country Produce
ON AS GOOD TERMS AS AT ANY STORE IN HARRISONBURG.
Come and see for yourselves.
Jan. 31, 1866. E. J. SULLIVAN.

WM. R. POLK.
Before the great fire at 137 Main Street, at present occupying the old stand of Chiles & Chenery.
No. 173 Broad Street, Corner 6th, RICHMOND, VA.
Desires to inform the Public that he has now on hand a well selected stock of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
which was bought principally since the great decline in goods and at panic prices, that he will sell goods at such small profits as deservedly to be called
THE CHEAP STORE OF RICHMOND
Good Calicoes, 12½ cts. per yard.
De Lains, 15 to 25 cts per yard.
Bleached Shirting, 12½, 18¾ & 25 cts
Good Brown Shirting, only 16⅔ cts.
and hundreds of other needed articles at panic prices.
Orders carefully filled if accompanied with the money.
Do not forget the place.
No. 173 Broad St., Corner of 6th Street, Richmond, Va.
W. R. POLK.
N. B.—Having effected a business arrangement with W. R. Polk, I would be glad to see all my old friends and customers at the old Stand.
I. O. CHILES,
late Chiles & Chenery.
J. L. Cox, of Nottoway Co.
H. T. Miller, of Amelia Co.
E. B. Lyons of Petersburg.
C. M. Smoot, of Caroline Co.
} Salesmen.
March 7, 1865.

JOHN SCANLON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
HARRISONBURG, VA.,
WOULD respectfuly inform his old friends and the public generally that he has now on hand and intends keeping a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, consisting of
FRENCH BRANDY,
HOLLAND GIN,
PORT WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
MALAGA WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
CLARET WINES,
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
DOMESTIC BRANDY,
NEW ENGLAND RUM,
PURE BOURBON WHISKY,
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY,
MONONGAHELA WHISKY,
SCOTCH WHISKY,
IRISH WHISKY.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
All orders, both from home and abroad, promptly attended to. [Oct. 11-tf

C. W. BOYD, AGENT FOR DR. S. A. COFFMAN,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
"Law Building," one door North of Hill's Hotel,
MAIN STREET, HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Keeps constantly on hand
THE FINEST BRANDS OF OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, RUM, &C., &C.
With a varied assortment of the different kinds of
CIGARS,
London Brown Stout, Scotch and English Ales, Salad Oils, Sardines, Can Fruits, Pickles, Jellies,
and many other things too tedious to mention—all sold at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
May 16.—tf C. W. BOYD.

DIXIE HOUSE.
In Masonic Building, Main Street,
HARRISONBURG, VA.
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS AND OLD RYE WHISKIES,
Of choicest brands. Parties in want of PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
A. J. WALL, Proprietor.

NEW DRUG STORE!
Main Street, nearly opposite the American Hotel, Harrisonburg, Va.
DRS. GORDON & WILLIAMS,
APOTECARIES & DRUGGISTS,
Invite special attention to their stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.,
which were bought at lowest prices, and to which they are constantly adding, and which are offered at the lowest prices for cash. Our stock is all fresh, and selected with care, and comprises the best articles.
Physicians and others are respectfully invited to call upon us, and we will do our utmost to give satisfaction to all.
We have associated with us in the establishment a competent and experienced Druggist, Mr. H. B. BARE, recently from Baltimore, and physicians may rely upon it that prescriptions put up by him will be exactly right.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited:

L. H. OTT, DRUGGIST,
MAIN ST., HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a new and full stock of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Dye-Stuffs,
&c. &c. &c.
He is prepared to furnish Physicians and others with any articles in his line at as reasonable rates as any other establishment in the Valley.
Special attention paid to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions.
Oct. 25, 1865.-1y

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

TO FARMERS, MILL-OWNERS AND OTHERS!
1866. 1866.
THE HARRISONBURG
IRON FOUNDRY
IS NOW IN
FULL AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATION
P. BRADLEY & CO.,
ARE prepared to furnish, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, as to price and time, CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, usually made at Iron Foundries, of their own manufacture.
PLOWS! PLOWS!!
We have constantly on hand the well and favorably known "BRADLEY PLOWS" of several different sizes, for two and three horses, which we will sell for
Cash, Country Produce, or on Time to responsible customers,
at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in this State or elsewhere.
MILL-GEARING!
We especially invite the attention of Mill owners to our stock of Patterns for Mill Gearing, which we will furnish
AS PROMPTLY AND ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any other Foundry in the Valley.
Iron Castings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Having a general assortment of Patterns, we are prepared to do JOBBING WORK of all kinds, promptly, and on the "live and let live" principle. P. BRADLEY & CO.
Jan. 24, 1866.-1y

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.
J. G. SPRENKEL,
PRACTICAL MACHINIST.
HARRISONBURG VA.
Would inform the public generally that he has removed his Shop to the old chair-making shop, formerly occupied by N. Sprenkel & Brothers, at the upper end of Main Street, and is now engaged in carrying on his business in all its branches. He pays special attention to putting up all kinds of iron work for Mills, and would call particular attention to his make of
CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS,
which can be had upon as good terms as they can be had anywhere else. He is also ready to repair, promptly and well, all kinds of machinery.
March 7, 1866.

GRIM-VISAGED WAR HAS SMOOTHED HIS WRINKLED FRONT!
D. L. POOL,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER!
Respectfully informs the citizens of Harrisonburg and vicinity that he is prepared to perform in a workmanlike manner, all contracts which may be given him in his profession. His work is the only recommendation he desires. He solicits a share of the public patronage of any HOUSE PAPERING OR GLAZING, feeling confident that he can and will give entire satisfaction. Cash is no particular object, as he is willing for "grim visaged war" to "smooth his wrinkled front" to an additional degree of amiability before our citizens can pay all cash.
Room over Isaac Paul & Sons Store.
May 30, 1866.—tf

ESTABLISHED 1835. PIANOS! PIANOS!
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & SQUARE PIANOS.
Factory 84 and 86 Camden Street, near Howard. Warerooms, 7 N. Liberty, above Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Pianos of his own make, with full iron frame and overstrung. *Every Instrument warranted for five years*, with the privilege of exchanging within 12 months if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second-hand Pianos at prices from Fifty to three hundred dollars.
Also, MELODEONS AND PARLOR ORGANS, from the best makers.
Parties wishing to purchase are referred to Prof. Ettinger, Prof. A. J. Turner, Prof. W. C. Graham, and J. C. Cowell, of Va. Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Rev. R. H. Philips, of Va. Female Institute; and J. W. Alby, of Staunton; Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington.
For prices and further particulars apply to M. H. Effinger, Esq., Agent for Rockingham.
Dec. 6, 1865.-tf

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!
OTTO WILKENS,
NO 487 BALTIMORE STREET NEAR PINE, BALTIMORE MD.
Has on hand a large assortment of his own make of
PIANOS,
which in regard to Tone, and Durability, are equal, if not better
THAN ANY INSTRUMENT IN THIS COUNTRY. His instruments are warranted for five years. Persons wishing a PIANO that will
GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION,
will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His prices are very low.
Oct. 11, 1865-tf

CLARY BROTHERS'
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
RE-OPENED.
WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisonburg, and of Rockingham county generally, that we have re-opened our
ELEGANT SKY-LIGHT PICTURE GALLERY
in the building occupied by us before the war.—Having improved our rooms with comforts and conveniences, and having secured the best and largest stock of all kinds of material for the business, we are prepared to copy the "human face divine," either by
PHOTOGRAPH,
AMBROTYPE,
OR MELAINEOTYPE,
in the highest style of the art, and with all the latest improvements. Being determined to maintain our reputation for the best pictures, we respectfully solicit a call from friends and patrons old and new.
Prices as moderate as formerly, and satisfaction guaranteed to those who patronize us.
Room next building to Shacklett & Newman's store, Public square, Harrisonbug, Va.
Oct. 11, 1865-1y CLARY BROTHERS.

W. H. RITENOUR,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
HARRISONBURG, VA.,
HAS just received a large and well-selected stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
Which he offers to the public lower than they can be bought elsewhere, for cash or *Country Produce.* He will also take
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At the highest market prices, for Watch work, or in payment of any debts due him.
WATCH WORK done in the best manner, and WARRANTED for twelve months.
Oct. 25, 1865.-1y

ATTENTION! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
JNO. C. MORRISON,
Couch-Maker and Repairer!
HARRISONBURG, VA.,
Is prepared to do every description of work in his line as cheap as it can be done by any one else.
Having a splendid stock of material for new work or repairing, he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Shop at the old stand, nearly opposite the M. E. Church. [Oct. 18-3m

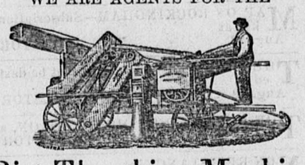
DOCTOR S. A. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair, an excellent preparation, for sale at
June 27. OTT'S Drug Store.

COCO CREAM, or Creole Hair Gloss, for sale cheap at
June 27. OTT'S Drug Store.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, just received, and for sale at
June 27. OTT'S Drug Store.

A FINE LOT OF SAILOR'S HATS, for Ladies and Misses, at prices that will astonish the natives, at
July 11. SPRINKEL & BOWMAN'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ISAAC PAUL & SONS,
CORNER OF GERMAN AND WEST MARKET STREETS,
Harrisonburg, Va.,
OFFER for sale, on accommodating terms, and ask an examination of their stock of
New Goods.
50 pieces best Prints,
50 pieces best Delaines, Armours and Silks,
1000 yds best Brown Cottons,
10 pieces Bleached Cotton,
100 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
HARDWARE,
In great variety.
QUEENSWARE,
Of all kinds.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
500 pairs, assorted, for men women and children
READY-MADE CLOTHING
A very large assortment of the very best, for men and boys. A superior lot of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
Hoop Skirts, Combs, Hats, Hoods, Gloves, and all articles usually kept in stores in this section of country.
GROCERIES, DYE-STUFFS,
1000 lbs. Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Granulated,
1000 lbs. best Rio Coffee,
Molasses, Soda,
Teas, black and green,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Oils, Nails, Fish,
100 Sacks best Fine Salt,
500 HATS AND CAPS,
For men and boys.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
A full assortment of School and Blank Books, Photograph Albums, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper. They buy all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
At the highest prices.
RECEIVE AND FORWARD
All kinds of PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, &C., &C., &C.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

Pitt Threshing-Machine
Which is the Best, and takes the lead. It is without a rival for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world!
Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinder.
THE PITTS' PATENT DOUBLE-PINION HORSE-POWER,
All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For four, eight and ten horses. No other power can compete with this.
Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.
We have also been appointed Agents for
Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill,
Hubbard's Reaper and Mower,
Linton's Corn Meal Mill & Corn Chopper,
Spring-Tooth Rakes, Wheat Fans,
Page's Reaper and Mower combined,
Corn Shellers, Straw and Fodder Cutters.
Orders for these useful articles left with us early will receive attention.
Dec. 20, '65.-1y ISAAC PAUL & SONS.

NEW ARRIVAL!
JUST RECEIVED AT
HEIMAN & Co's
American Hotel Building, Main Street, Harrisonburg, Va.,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Spring and Summer Clothing,
To which we call the attention of citizens and Country Merchants. As we
MANUFACTURE ALL OUR CLOTHING,
We feel assured that we can sell to Country Merchants as cheap as any house in the cities. To the community in general we would say that our motto is "Quick sales and small profits." All we ask is a call before buying elsewhere. Our stock consists entirely of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Such as
FINE CLOTH SUITS—fine enough for any man to be married in, to the best looking lady in the country.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS, from $12 to $40.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS of every description.
FINE WOOLEN OVER-SHIRTS—every style.
VERY FINE LINEN DRESS SHIRTS, from $1 to $4.
PAPER COLLARS—15,000 boxes, at various prices.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Overalls, Neckties, Gloves, Socks, Blouses, Suspenders,
HATS AND CAPS,
Handkerchiefs, &c.
We still promise to sell
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN TOWN.
All we ask of you is a call, and we feel assured that we can sell to you, if you want to buy.
As money is still scarce in the country, we propose to take Country Produce in exchange for goods, such as Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Bacon, &c. Remember the place, American Hotel Building, Harrisonburg, Va.
March 28, HEIMAN & CO.

MARQUIS & KELLY'S
VALLEY MARBLE WORKS!

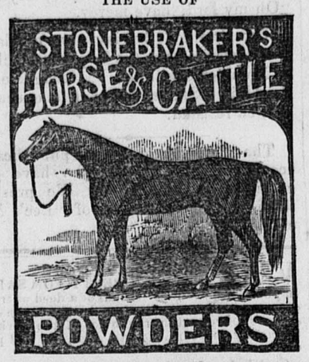
AT HARRISONBURG, STAUNTON, LEXINGTON AND CHARLOTTESVILLE.
OUR shop at Harrisonburg is now open, and parties needing anything in our line can be supplied.
Shop opposite American Hotel, Main Street, Harrisonburg, Va. [Oct. 18, 1865-tf

FURNITURE!
G. B. CLOWER & CO.
Are now prepared to fill orders for any kind of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
promptly, and on as good terms as they can be procured in this country. Terms, cash or country produce.
We promise strict attention to orders for work in our line.
COFFINS
made to order, and Hearse furnished when desired.
ROOMS, East side of Maine street, three doors North of Lutheran Church.
April 18

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

RATS MADE TO COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE!

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RATS!
It is paste, and used on bread.
Every box warranted a dead shot.
No one can risk anything in trying it, As it will desroy all your
RATS, ROACHES, MICE AND ANTS.
Or you can have your money refunded.
Bed-Bug Exterminator!
It is a Liquid, and used with a brush.
Every bottle warranted a dead shot,
In all cases, or the money refunded.
Try them and be convinced of their superiority over all others.
To be had of L. H. OTT, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Harrisonburg, Va., and sold by Country Dealers generally. [Nov 29-6m

FARMERS AND DISTILLERS READ!
SAVE YOUR HOGS FROM CHOLERA BY THE USE OF


A SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Heaves, Hide-bound, Costiveness, Worms, &c. in Horses, Loss of Cud and Black Tongue, &c. in Cattle, and also a sure preventative of Hog Cholera.
BE SURE TO ASK FOR STONEBRAKER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
As they are superior to all others now in use, being a most powerful Tonic, by which the animal's blood and system are cleansed, and preventing all diseases incident to Horses, Hogs and Cattle.
They are becoming the most popular remedy now offered to the public. No powders ever sold has given such universal satisfaction and acquired so great celebrity in the same time. As an evidence of their superiority over all others. The proprietor warrants them as such, or the money refunded. Only try them and be convinced of their great qualities.
Price 25 cents a Package, or five packages for one dollar.
To be had of L. H. OTT, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Harrisonburg, Va., and sold by Country Dealers generally.
Nov. 29.—6m

WÆSCHE'S

BILLIARD SALOON
AND RESTAURANT.
WM. WÆSCHE, - - - - - Proprieror
GENTLEMEN wishing to "drive dull care away" by engaging in the "noble game of Billiards," will find two fine tables, with all necessary appurtenances at the Saloon opposite the American Hotel (up stairs.)
OYSTERS!
Parties wishing to indulge in these delicious bivalves will find them at all times in season, singing epicurean melodies o'er departing *spirits* at my saloon.
The choichest Liquors to be had at the Bar.
Jan. 24.

AMALGAM BELLS,
AMALGAM BELLS,
AMALGAM BELLS,
For Churches, Schools, Plantations, Farms, Factories, &c.
THE ORIGINAL AND BEST CHEAP BELL EVER MANUFACTURED.
Their use throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America for the past ten years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, SONOROUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION.

List of Bells always on hand, with particulars as to Weight, Size, Price of Bells, Hangings, &c.

	Weight.	Diameter.	Price of Bell with Pat. Hanger	Price of Patent Hangers	Price of Bell and Hanging complete.
BELLS.	50 lbs.	16 in.	$ 12 50	$ 6 50	$ 19 00
BELLS.	75 "	18 "	18 00	7 00	25 00
BELLS.	110 "	20 "	27 50	10 00	37 50
BELLS.	150 "	22 "	37 50	12 50	50 00
BELLS.	200 "	24 "	50 00	13 00	63 00
BELLS.	225 "	26 "	56 25	14 75	71 00
BELLS.	300 "	29 "	75 00	18 00	93 00
BELLS	400 "	32 "	100 00	25 00	125 00
BELLS.	500 "	34 "	125 00	25 00	150 00
BELLS.	600 "	36 "	150 00	30 00	180 00
BELLS.	800 "	40 "	200 00	35 00	235 00
BELLS.	1000 "	46 "	250 00	40 00	290 00
BELLS.	1200 "	48 "	300 00	45 00	345 00
BELLS.	1400 "	50 "	350 00	50 00	400 00
BELLS.	1600 "	52 "	400 00	55 00	455 00
BELLS.	1800 "	55 "	450 00	60 00	510 00
BELLS.	2000 "	58 "	500 00	65 00	565 00

LARGER SIZES MADE TO ORDER AT 25 CENTS PER POUND.

GUARANTEE.
All Bells sold at the above prices WARRANTED against breakage by fair ringing, for TWELVE MONTHS from time of purchasing. Should one fail, a new one will be given, by returning the broken one.
In ease a Bell breaks after the expiration of the Warrantee, I allow HALF PRICE for the old metal.
BRONZE BELLS always on hand if parties prefer, and at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.
TOWN AND CHURCH CLOCKS supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Send for a circular to the manufacturer.
JOHN B ROBINSON.
July 4.—tf 38 Dey Street, New York.

$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds.—Under and upper feed. The only machine sold in United States for less than $40, which *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelor. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Illinois.
March 14-1y

L. & M. WISE,
MNNUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 45 DEY STREET,
Dec. 13, 1865-1y *NEW YORK.*

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, Garget Oil, Foutz's Liniment, &c., for the cure of all diseases incident to the horse. For sale at
June 27. OTT'S Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED—Another lot of genuine Garrett Snuff, just from the manufacturer, at
Aug. 1. ESHMAN'S Tobacco Store.

A FINE LOT OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, at
Aug. 1. ESHMAN'S Tobacco Store.

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, at
April 25. OTT'S Drug Store.

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.
From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.
"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."
Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.
From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.
"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."
From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.
"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.
"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."
Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.
From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.
"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."
From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Walsenan, Ohio.
"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."
*From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newc